KANSAS.

WHOLESALE PRISON, LECOMPTON. Wednesday, November 5, 1856. To the Editor of the National Era:

I closed on Saturday with an account of the gial of the fifteen Hickory Point boys up to the esting of the evidence. In this and other proseeings at court, I have been compelled to gather my information from the prisoners, attorgames and officers of the court, as I cannot mygelf be present, and therefore must be very

The pleading was commenced by District Amorney Grover, who was followed by his brother, a small-brained simpleton, also for the proscution. Putnam and Lamb followed for the defence, the latter continuing his speech notil after midnight. Both these men are Pro-Slavery. The former is a Louisianian, and was one of the enemy's lieutenants at Hickory Point. He became disgusted with the course of his party, and, in the spirit of a noble foe, offered his aid to his slandered and oppressed snemy. Mr. Lamb was also at that fight, though unwillingly, and has forever severed himself from the legions of "law and order." He is the same that interfered and saved the le of Pardee Butler at the time of the second gutrage committed upon him, at Atchison. For this generous act, Stringfellow, too cowardly to neet his antagonist in open manly battle, hired boy to secretly shoot Lamb-promising to of the boy \$300 if he nicely performed his gk. The boy made the attempt, but shot himwhile cocking his pistol in his pocket. No one could be found to take care of and nurse the boy, but Lamb, who attended him until he scovered, and to whom he told the whole story. The forenoon on Monday was consumed by Wr. Stevens in a masterly speech. In the after noon, Mr. Parrott spoke an hour or two. Through fear of prejudicing the jury, neither sluded to any extent to the origin of these diffeulties-the subversion of our Government, and the subsequent outrages, by which only the Government forced upon us could be sustained. In this, I think they erred; for I do not believe it would have had any bad effects, but perhaps

A. J. Isaacs, Attorney General, closed the the other seven. Those discharged were J. L. on their coat-tails. Those of the acquitted who remain, have all been subpoensed as witnesses the facts. against those yet to be tried. They may make A new stroke of policy has been determined

st this; they may not.

Ephraim Bainter has received his sentence. sentence is imprisonment for two years.

s, arrested on a warrant, issued under an inust a fighter—in the Wakarusa valley. For

Upon inquiry, I find the facts to be these: About the time court opened here, Mr. Mar-enal Davis-for that is his name-was suma puzzler; so he concluded to go on with the gathering of his crops. But yesterday the upon him. He was escorted to Lecompton. and imprisoned INDEFINITELY for contempt of court. He was formerly from Massilon county, more Williamson case.
Since I commenced writing, Adam Bauer,

one of those tried and acquitted on Monday, but retained on another charge, has been resed, by what process I am unable to tell. But the cause is not so much of a secret. Before, several attempts were made upon his life and the lives of his family, his house robbed and laid in ashes, his crops ruined, and his stock driven off, and lastly himself driven to and some of them recognised him at the trial, and, apprehending that he had recognised them also, and that he would endeavor to cause their

the banishment of the Free State men—have clubbed together for the purpose of preventing any one from bidding against the actual settler. But McLane, when pushed closely, was comrecognise as actual settlers any one, especially a Free State man, who is not now on the land.

Speculators from Missouri will be allowed to buy such vacant claims, with all their improvements. This is a conspiracy that I have for a long time been expecting, but I had never looked for one so perfectly organized as it now appears to be, nor for such boldness of avowal

I have been talking some with Colonel Titus concerning our prospects, election matters, &c. Now that the great election is over, what I reinduced to inquire into the affairs of Kanesult of the Presidential election would not affect his course, he replied, "No!" "I will not live in a free State; but if Framont is elect-

on Free State men, either before or since the Governor's proclamation. Mark my word for this. Jones is still at large, and not only so,

I have remarked, that in this trial our friends but he is a member of Governor Geary's house-hold. There are two companies of militia here, as in the first. Had there been no other cause, under Colonel Titus. One is commanded by John Donaldson, son of the United States mar-

John Donaldson, son of the United States marshal of that name. He was his father's deputy at the sacking and bombardment of Lawrence last May, and consequently the real leader of that whole gang. One Wallace is captain over the other company. These two men are on guard over us one day each, alternately. In company with Clark, when he murdered Dow last winter, was Dr. Wood, now United States commissioner, who assisted in doing the deed, and shielding its principal perpetrator. All these men are now here in Lecompton daily, and daily they boast of their crimes. I might mention hundreds of similar cases, but these are of notoriety; and if the actors are not punare of notoriety; and if the actors are not punished, there certainly is no probability of the punishment of others.

But the grand jury cannot be said to have been an idle one. In diligence it equalled the Shawnee Legislature. But such diligence! Today, a new bill was found against John Ritchey, day, a new bill was found against John Ritchey, for robbery of the mail. This morning, J. H. Kagi was indicted in two or three more bills. Although all the alleged offences are bailable ones, yet Judge Lecompte refused to admit them to bail in any sum. Bail would have been useless for Mr. Kagi, however, as three new indictments were this afternoon found against him, for participating fin the battle of Fort Titus last summer. One is for arson, another for manular water another for manular water another for manular water another for manular water. another for manslaughter, another for murder. him, in all, only eight, which seem to have also been found against over seventy others, for par-ticipating in the Titus affair.

For several days past, it has been common talk about town, that Major Bickerton and a few others, probably myself among the number, are to be hung, whether convicted or not. This is no surmise. I have it from a Pro-Slavery lawyer, who, in connection with Parrott and Stevens, is employed by us, and who would be far from telling us anything liable to liscourage us, if it were not strictly true. For the purpose of receiving an impartial trial, as well as for our safety both during and after it, we shall all, except twenty, who will go to trial to-morrow, apply for a change of venue to Te-cumseh, which is mostly Free State—the country around is altogether so-and where, being only five miles from Topeka, we may stand some chance for justice. Court adjourns here next Saturday, and sits at Tecumseh the following

Geary has not yet returned, and will not be A. J. Isaacs, Attorney General, closed the case about dark. The jury immediately retired, without any regular charge from the Judge. In fact, he gave none except a few gems now and then concerning disputed points, raised during the examination, some of which I have der the Territorial laws, but a perfect willingduring the examination, some of which I have already given you. At 10 o'clock, P. M., the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." Lecomple ordered that eight should be discharged with the Territorial laws; that it would be as wrote down the dying words of poor Buffum, ed, saving that new bills had been found against they wished. They could not be made to be and pronounced it the most base and cowardly murder of which he had ever known. This was the other seven. Those discharged were J. L. hey, during the trial, took up a volume of the king, D. Patrick, J. Ketcham, J. H. York, T. Shawnee Statutes, and said, "These are the Bowers, J. Pyle, George Neff, and J. Conley.
Some wags about town, who saw them make their exit, proposed to take a game of euchre law as he must otherwise have been, I leave others and time to determine. I state only

upon by the Governor, more outrageous and damnable than, with my profound contempt It is six years imprisonment — I cannot tell where. He is yet with us. Mr. Roak was yesterday tried and convicted of an assault with intent to kill, for not letting a Pro-Slavery man, one of the grand jury, blow his brains out. His refuse to be taken, or persist in keeping out of the clutches of the marshal, SHALL BE DECLARED ple, while all prominent Free State men, against Late Saturday night, au old man named Isaac OUTLAWS, AND ALL 'GOOD CITIZENS' ORDERED TO SHOOT THEM WHEREVER FOUND." unexpected, even to me, who have long since learned to be surprised at nothing. Let John W. Geary once attempt to put this threat into execution, and he will see scenes in Kansas, compared with which the concentrated terrors of all past ages would be but pleasant dreams.

But little sleep was had in this prison on Sunday night. The marshal had a few days before got for us a second stove, and around the two crowded over one hundred prisoners, wondering if the friends they had left in the States, in the enjoyment of peace and luxury of every kind, ever thought of Kansas and her suffering children. Snow fall to the death of the scene of the left in the suffering children. Snow fall to the death of the scene of the left in the suffering children. Snow fall to the death of the scene of the left in the suffering children. Snow fall to the death of the scene of the left in the suffering children. Snow fall to the death of the scene of the Government troops; indeed, such has existed among them for a long time, but it has increased of late to a great custod, such has existed among them for a long time, but it has increased of late to a great custod, such has existed among them for a long time, but it has increased of late to a great disallection. Such as producing a great disallection and sent them for a long time, but it has increased of late to a great extent. When the custody of the troops, the officer who had command of the troops, the officer who had command of the detachment several times told them to go home, and the guards did the same thing.

At one time, when they stopped for the night, they gave the prisoners revolvers and guns, and sent them out alone to kill chickens and get other game. The prisoners did not leave, suffering children. Snow fall to the death of the suffering children are suffered disable. Pro-Slavery man. Mr. Davis has been a settler in Kansas for nearly three years. He came from Petersburg, Mernard county, Ill., where he occupied an influential and honorable position. He was considered one of the best men—

But little sleep was had in this prison on the last six weeks previous to his arrest, he had been confined to his house, and the greater part of the time to his bed, by severe sickness; yet, during this time, and while he was in the States, in the enjoyment of peace and luxury most dangerous condition from his illness, he is alleged to have committed this offence. He can neither get the benefit of a writ of habeas corpus, nor a trial. But this is nothing new in hansas. hearts which no danger could ever quail.

There are ninety-six of us here now, representing almost every trade and profession in shal Davis—for that is his name—was summored to appear before the grand jury, on Monday, the 21st of September. Now, the 21st came on Tuesday, and which day to come was reporters, besides many others. But one for any length of time ever led a military life-that is, Major Bickerton, who served many years as a gunner on board a ship in the United States navy. His services have been of very great value, in disciplining the citizen army of Kansas, especially the artillery portion of it. This is why he is singled out for vengeance.

Saturday, November 8, 1856.

To the Editor of the National Era: I have already written you of the trial and acquittal of the first fifteen of the Hickory Point boys, and I believe told you that twenty more the forests for a home. He was a quiet and would go to trial on Thursday morning. At thirty settler on Stranger Creek. Many of any rate, such was the case. As I feared, litthose engaged in the commission of these out-rages have been hanging about court of late, former case, was used in the selection of a jury. This was owing to too great confidence, inspired by the success in the former one. In other arrest, they secured his release, so as to get him respects, the trial was a mere repetition of the first—the same counsel on each side, the same General McLane, Atchison's adjutant in the witnesses, and the same evidence. The proselate invasion which resulted in part in the decution tried hard to get additional evidence, struction of Ossawatomie, and now chief clerk in the Kansas and Nebraska Surveyor General's office, was in to see us last Sunday. The Deliprofusion were offered to many of the prisonaware trust lands are to come into market in a ers, in order to induce them to turn State's few days. More than half of the settlers on evidence—offers being made to enter a nolle these lands beyond the Stranger are Free State men, nine-tenths of whom have been driven prosequi in their cases, as an additional bribe. their claims, and cannot return without Only one accepted the offer, but he was not greatly endangering their lives; ten or fifteen are prisoners here. Now, McLane tells a story that will probably be heralded at the East as a real demonstration of the popular sovereignty of the Delaware people. He says that the settlers on those lands—although a majority are Pro Slavery, which is, of course, the case since upon reading it, so that no fighting would be the says that the settlers on those lands—although a majority are upon reading it, so that no fighting would be the says that the says that they would be the says that the says that they would disperse upon reading it, so that no fighting would be the says that the says that they would be the says that done. But they had already received it. He then left for Harvey's camp, engaged in the battle, and became too busily engaged to make pelled to admit that this association will not acquaintances; and leaving the company be-

ate cannot be doubted, on the score that it is parleying, to no purpose, the Judge (Lecompte) prepared for electioneering purposes. For this am glad. The people of the North may now rest of the prisoners, and placed in a tent out sas; and when they once do so, they will find that the half has not been told. Titus does not intend to remain here. When asked if the sworn and testify. One of them (Mr. Follay) anect his course, he replied, "No!" "I will not live in a free State; but if Framont is elected, this will surely be one; so I shall isaye; while, if Buckanan succeeds, he will do my work for me." Titus is not a fool, nor does he speak anadvisedly.

I see it stated in Eastern papers that bills have been found against "Sheriff Jones, Stringfellow, and others of the Pro-Slavery leaders. Now, there is no truth whatever in these reports. No complaint has been made to the grand jury, and it would have made no difference if there had. I do not say that they will indict no Pro-Slavery man for wrangling among

this alone might have been sufficient to acthe two trials. But I shall write you again on Tuesday, giving you a piece of information of the most shocking character, and which does not concern Kausas alone. I have not time to

All the other Hickory Point boys have obtained a change of venue to Tecumseh. I think they will be cleared there; but if they remained here,

all would be certain of being convicted.

Updegraff and Dolman have gone out on bail. Haines and Lewis, whose names by some mistake were not included in the Hickory Point indictment, were discharged this morning, immediately after the adjournment of the grand jury. The Governor, who had returned Thursday night, gave Haines his Sharpe's rifle, but refused Lewis his musket, on the ground that none but United States troops had a right to carry one. Lewis brought the musket from Iowa, and had owned it for years. Of the hundred rifles and fifty or more revolvers, scarcely one remains: all have been stolen by the mili-tia or their friends, or given to them. Judge Lecompte has declared his intention to confiscate the arms of all the prisoners, whether

Marshal Davis, arrested for contempt of court, has been discharged. Isaac Davis was to-day taken up to court, and informed that he would not be further prosecuted on the charge of arson, but was told there was another indictment against him, the character of which he could not ascertain. Beside this, one man from Topeka, four from Pleasant Hill, and four more from Prairie City, are kept here after the ad-journment of court, although no indictment has been read to them, and several are not aware of charges against them. There is probably no charge at all against Mr. Sexton, of Topeka. It is rumored that the twenty two already next Monday. This seems almost impossible, as the twenty have given notice of an appeal. But a Lecompte administers the "laws of Kansas," which relieves all surprise. A Pro-Slavery man, named Hay, was arrest-

ed day before yesterday, charged with the murder of Buffum. Your readers, perhaps, already know the particulars of that murder but I will repeat them, to show that the lan guage used by Geary in reference to it was not inapplicable. After Gov. Geary had coaxed the two thousand seven hundred Missourians before Lawrence to leave the place, the greater portion returned to Missouri; and a small portion-one or two hundred-came up to Lecompton to join the militia. Between these two places, they passed the house of Buffum. One of the Ruffians took a liking to Buffum's horse, and went into the field to get it; and being remonstrated with by Buffum, he delibthe same company that afterwards passed by us while we were prisoners in the dragoons camp, flying over them the flag of pirates. Well, a man said to be this same base and cowardly murderer was arrested, as I have told you. He was kept with us until this morning, WHEN HE WAS RELEASED ON BAIL. Let this be contrasted with the cases of Ritchey, Mitchell, and Kagi. When the latter was held on nothing but a false charge of robbery, the same court refused to admit him to bail. Ritchey and Mitchell are now held on charges of robbery, and of assault with intent to kill, and the same Judge (Lecompte) declares they SHALL NOT BE RE-LEASED ON ANY BAIL, HE CARES NOT HOW LARGE. Pro-Slavery MURDERERS are set loose upon peowhom any petty charge, however false, can be up, are to be confined indefinitely in this loathsome, death-generating prison.

These things are producing a great disaffecsimply because they had committed no crime, and therefore expected to get an acquittal upon an immediate examination, and then return to their homes, without fear of a re-arrest or furmistaken, as the sequel has shown. Some of

the militia even have caught a passing streak of virtue, and swear terribly about the sided" business of arresting.

Last Wednesday, I spoke of the representation of the various trades and professions. fellow prisoners, and find that there is not one among us who cannot both read and write. There is scarcely a man who has not an excellent common school education; fourteen are graduates of colleges. What more is wanting to show the high character of the "Hundred Free State prisoners?" Among us, there is a boy only fifteen years old. His name is Walter Florentine. Several times he has been offered his liberty if he would give evidence against the rest, but each time he received the proposition as an insult. He has a brother who is one of the chief musicians at Fort Riley. On the Governor's recent visit to that place, this brother importuned him in tears for the release of Walter. On the Governor's return, his private

He replied that, dearly as he loved liberty, he asked no favors which would not be given to the others. Noble boy! He has fought bravely beside his fellow pristhem like a man, as he is, despite his age!

We have at last got a small room, between the guard room and the prison, for a hospital. Only four are now confined in it, although there able to walk, and many others are in the same way. The four who are in the hospital are afflicted with the consumption, which they have contracted here in prison. One of these, a cupcontracted here in prison. One of these, a cupper, Mr. Fisher, from Pleasant Hill, knows not the charge against him. He lay so long on the floor before he was taken to the hospital, that the floor before he was taken to the hospital, that the who were first tried. We let him flatter and who were first tried. We let him flatter and who were first tried.

acquaintances; and leaving the company before their capture by the United States troops that night for home, where he was arrested several days afterwards, he was unable to swear that these were, to his own knowledge, the same then on trial. So nothing was gained through him. I stated that those who were acquitted at the other trial, but retained on new charges, were all subpenaed as witnesses in this. Well, they were taken up to court, Friday morning, but refused to be sworn. After considerable parleying, to no purpose, the Judge (Lecompte) ordered that they should be separated from the rest of the prisoners, and placed in a tent out on the prairie, where they should remain without food, water, or fire, until they would be sworn and testify. One of them (Mr. Folley) nobly replied, "Well, Judge, you may put me down for about ten years." A second snow had fallen, and the day was the coldest of any we have yet had. Their sufferings must have been in extreme, but they hung out till late at night.

murder in the first degree; but the Judge indict no Pro-Slavery man for wrangling among the enemy; and their avaricious design for petty rewards from the Governor may procure the indictment and arrest of a few, as they have already of one, whom I mentioned a short time since; but I do say that no Pro-Slavery man will be punished for any outrages committed

murder in the first degree; but the Judge charged the jury, that if there were no evidence in the prisoners had been in the fight, they could not find them guilty of murder; they find them guilty of murder in the first degree; but the Judge charged the jury, that if there were no evidence is one imprisonment; that was six weeks ago. We had a large tub of our own when I saken at Hickory Point, which we might have used for this purpose; but this too has been stolen by those who have taken our rifles. They will neither return it nor give us another. Beside cooking our own food, we have also to do have also to do indictment against they were there, and, agreeably with their own side cooking our own food, we have also to do in the fifty prisoners to the company will guard the fifty prisoners to the company will guard the fifty prisoners to ago. We had a large tub of our own when I saken at Hickory Point, which we might have used for this purpose; but this too has been stolen to the fort; waite the other company will guard the fifty prisoners to the round of the many of the course, and while there.

John Wilson, of Prairie city, was yesterday used for this purpose; but this too has been stolen to the foother company will guard the fifty prisoners to the four own when I saken at Hickory Point, which we might have used for this purpose; but this too has been stolen to the fifty prisoners to the course, will nearly the fifty prisoners to the course, will nearly the fifty prisoners to appear to the fifty prisoners to appear to the fifty prisoners to the foother company will guard the fifty prisoners to appear to the fifty prisoners to the course, which is the prisoners

us a tub. Mr. Caldwell is the same man spoken of in our memorial a few weeks ago. an error of the compositor, the name Marshall was connected with his. Mr. Caldwell is city marshal. He is about the only human man in

No one is allowed to see the convicted printing the convicted printing to the convicted printing the conv oners. Mr. Hurd, of Lawrence, a brother of one of them, was here this morning, but could not obtain admission; nor was he allowed to speak to him from the street, or send in a mes-

I am closely watched, and will hereafter have greater difficulty than ever in getting out communications. My becoming known was the only cause of the eight or ten last indictments found against me. Let this work. I shall still the state of do my duty, notwithstanding their threats. There is a good time coming, I yet hope, for it's a long Lane that has no turning.

WHOLESALE PRISON, LECOMPTON, Tuesday, November 11, 1856. To the Editor of the National Era:

Last Saturday I promised you the key to th causes which produced the different result in the two late trials of Free State prisoners. I now proceed to fulfil my promise.

Colonel Titus, it is well known, was an Cuban filibuster. Major Bickerton-one of the prisoners-who once resided in Nicaragua remarked, in presence of Titus, a few days, previous to the first trial of Hickory Point prisoners, that he should like to return to that country, and inquired if some of the others would not accompany him. Several expressed their willingness to go, in case Kansas became a slave State, and a few said they would go anyhow, for the sake of adventure. At this Titus unfolded himself, and said, "Well, Major, if any of your boys wish to go to Central America, it's all right. I have just received a letter from General Wheat, of New York, who is about to raise an expedition destined for some of those parts. Read it to the boys-meaning the prisoners-but do not let it go out of your hands. Keep the matter secret."

Now, that no one else may suffer on accoun of my desire to furnish the Era with the latest news, filibustering and all, I will tell you how obtained a copy of the letter. After Bickerton had once read it aloud to the prisoners, I called for a second reading, and at this took advantage of a pretty thorough knowledge of phonography, and reported the letter, verbatim. It did not go out of the hands of Bickerton, nor is it now published with any complicity of his.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1856. My DEAR SIR: Having heard time and again that you had been killed, I am glad to see by the papers that you still live. I see that you have a large command, and am glad of it. I am now organizing a brigade to go to Central America. I have made my arrangements to be in New Orleans by the 15th or 20th of November. I have ample transportation for two thousand men. I have about 200 from Kentucky, 200 from Tennessee, 300 from Missis-sippi, 300 from Louisiana, and about 200 from Alabama. Now, I want to know whether you can furnish 500 men, such as you have now under your command? If so, I will furnish them with transportation to New Orleans. If they will bring their arms with them, it will be tter. Should you decide to go, write to me forthwith, and let me know. Write me how many men you can get, what number are armed, and how. I am not going to Nicaragua, but to a place where there is plenty of money, expedition that I have ever been engaged in.
I resigned my commission of General of Brigade in Mexico to take command of this. Fortune invites. Shall we decline? No! Then write me as soon as this reaches you, and give

me the glorious answer "yes."
Should you meet General J. C. Anderso from Georgia, remember me to him, and tell him I should be delighted to have him along, with some of his brave boys.

If you can get 1,000 men, I can take care of

Now, as ever, your fellow-soldier, C. R. WHEAT.

The italicizing is all my own. It was on the 13th of October that Titus showed us this letter. From that time on, to within a day or two of the second trial, he visited us almost daily, and never left without enjoining us to "keep in good spirits." He sent General J. C. Anderson to see Gen. Richardson, who was also implicated in the affair, to get what money he could, for transportation and other purposes. On his return, a few weeks since, Titus tells us he had secured two hundred thousand dollars! that he was to be in St. Louis with his men by the first Monday in December. He said that nearly all his militia had agreed to go, taking with them the United States arms, I suppose, of course. He said that the Government was implicated in the matter, and if Buchanan was elected, it would remain so; and that therefore we need oners, and now if necessary he can die with the matter, and if Buchanan was elected, it would remain so; and that therefore we need have no fears of being apprehended by the authorities while on the way. He said, that when they had once conquered Nicaragua and San Salvador, (the latter I have since learned is the destination of the expedition,) everything was arranged to strike a blow at Cuba. Sev. eral times he told us that he would use all the influence in his power to get us released; but if he could not do it in court, he would let us

skin became worn from the joints, so that the bones now protrude through the flesh, presenting an aspect truly deathlike. Away up the Grasshopper, on whose beautiful banks he had commenced what he thought a happy home, suffer his wife and child, for he is a poor man, and his daily labor, now robbed from him by the minions of Pierce, is the only recourse he has for the support of those "loved ones at home." His wife is sick, her cabin neither chinked nor daubed, and his only Free State neighbors—widows—as destitute as herself. This is life in Kansas, under Geary's rule.

for the purpose, it is said, of preparing a place for the Free State convicts, who are yet here-in charge of "Sheriff Janes," who is drunk four-fifths of his time.

I learn that one company of the militia will be disbanded next Saturday, and regular troops brought to guard the convicts and the prisoners who were unable to get a change of venue

our own washing. This we have been compelled to do in small buckets—the same we kept our water in for drinking, until a day or two since, when Mr. Caldwell obtained leave to loan and some of his friends came up as bondsmen, that he might see her once more before she was laid in the blood-saturated soil of Kansas. One capse of her death was her anxiety for her husband, but Geary is her murderer.

A proclamation has been issued by the Governor, fixing upon the 20th inst. as a "day of thanksgiving for the peace which reigns through-out Kausas." What damnable and inexcusable sacrileje! Last night, Capt. Donaldson brought Wheth this was at the request of the Governor, he alone, perhaps, can say. The boys groane it down; and why should they not? It was the most cowardly and disgraceful insult that he ever been offered us. Had I seen it, I should have snatched it from him, and com-mitted it to the flames, even at the risk of my ife. Ask us to rejoice at our own enslavement The day will come when a sweet revenge will

The day will come when a sweet revenge will wipe out all such wrongs as these.

I have just learned that some of the militia, a few days ago, arrested a Free State man up towards the Nebraska line, and that the prisoner was afterwards rescued by a large body of his fellow; itizens; and that the Governor will send to the point at which this occurrence took place the whole disposable force of the army in Kausas. This may all be a mere rumor—I have not time to inquire into its truth at present. have not time to inquire into its truth at present. If it proves true, the war has again com-

Lag, is eagerly expected by our people; and the Ruffian officials are beginning to look for him with a large army. He was to leave Philadel-phia the night of election, come by railroad to Burlington, and from there to Topeka by relays of hories, already engaged. He is looked for Wednesday night, the 12th. I do not think there vill be any immediate change in affairs on this account.

St. Louis, Nov. 17 .- Our advices from Lawencesare to the 10th inrtant. Last Saturday, twent of the prisoners taken at Hickory Point were ied, and found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years imprisonment at

Chicago, Nov. 18 .- Our dates from Kansas are to the 10th inst. Hayes, the murderer of Buffutn, was released by Judge Lecompte on the 8th inst., on his giving bail in the sum of \$10,000. Sheriff Jones was his bondsman. Governor Geary ordered his re-arrest, but he had already escaped to Missouri. Gov. Geary has threatened to hold Marshal Donaldson re-spond ble for the recapture of Hayes.

TAREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Dates to November 8.

There is little important news by this arrival. Additional symptoms had menifested themselve of a close union between France, Russia, and Prussia. It would appear that France supports the unconditional admission of Russia and grussia to the second meeting of the European Conference, while England is said to op-pose the admission of the former, and Austria of the latter. Treaties of commerce between Russia and

France, and railway treaties between Russia and Yrussia, were in preparation.

Napolitan affairs continued without change. There had nothing of interest been received

from Spain.

On Thursday evening, the 6th instant, the Directors of the Bank of England held a protracted sitting, in the course of which they deliherately considered the expediency of ma-king a further change in the rates of discount, with a view to arrest the continued outflow of gold to the continent. The withdrawal of a considerable amount during the last four days, and the certainty that the demand must con tinus, unless it be interrupted by large arrivals and just enough of fighting to make the time pass off pleasantly. As soon as I hear from you favorably, I shall start immediately to join was arrived at by a majority of only one. was arrived at by a majority of only one.

The condition of the Bank of France had

shown no improvement. France. - Rumors continue of a probable modification in the Ministry. It is said that M. de Persigny's visit to the Emperor is connected with these rumors.

The Emperor continues the revels at Com

peigne, where his third and last batch of guests have just arrived, including the Ministers of Russia, Sweden, and Holland, and Marshals Pelissier and Baraguay D'Hilliers. These protracted country entertainments give offence to the Parisians, and among the placards surreptitiously posted on the walls are some headed "Le Roi Semuz."

The event of the week is a semi-official editorial in the Constitutionnel, on the questions at issue between the French and English Governments. This article speaks plainly, and says:

"The presence of the naval squadron of
England in the Black Sea, and of the Austrians in the Principalities, are henceforth only an arbitrary and violent means of preventing a solution of the difference which Russia has

been the first to propose in offering to submit the question to its natural judges. Is it desired rather to have recourse to arms? Is war again desired? Does the English Ministry itch to enter again upon hostilities without France-not certainly to assure the execution of the treaty of Paris, but imprudently to rend it in pieces in the face of the world, with the object of satisfying an ambition that had been for the mement disguised? We repeat, it now depends upon the Cabinets of London and Vienna to put an end to the pending disputes, and to ter-minate the anxieties to which the present situation gives rise. Let the consent to the re-assembling of the Plenipotentiaries be given without making arbitrary and inadmissible

It has been rumored for some days back, in P ris, that the French fleet was about to proceed to the Black Sea. This, however, is not certain.

The fleet may perhaps leave Toulon, but it is not probable that it will go so far. Should it that its object could be co-operation with the Batish squadron.
The celebrated painter, Paul de Roche, is dead. He was 59 years of age.

Spain.—A plan of finance will be laid be fore the Council of Ministers without delay. Nothing as yet is decided as to the creation of a Ministry of Colonies. The Espana, a Ministerial paper, decries the at sance of Spain with the Northern Powers.

It was said that the dispatches received by the Government from Rome represented that the negotiation about to be entered into with the Holy See would be conducted in a friendly sparit by the latter.

The law of the press, requiring a heavy dendering as surety money, has been re-established.

A meeting of political notabilities had been held in the house of Gen. Prim, for the purpose of re-organizing the progressionist party. The result is not yet known.

Haly.—Regarding the Neapolitan difficulties we have nothing more definite than the following from the Paris Patric.

"The Neapolitan difference, if we may believe the reports published by the Relgian journals, are on the point of entering on a better phase; and although the King of Naples has, it is said, dered his representatives in France and Eng-land to demand their passports as soon as they would be informed of the return of the Baron s'ould be informed of the return of the Baron I remer and Mr. Petrie, it is thought that an a rangement will be come to through the friend-le interferences of the Russian Minister at Naples. We shall soon know what we may expect on this aubject, for a manifesto from the Beapolitan Government is every day expected; and if that document should not be of a conciliatory character, it is probable that the Neapolitan Envoys will take their passports.

"According to the recent agreement with the lope, the Austrians are withdrawing their loops from several of the towns in the Papal legations which they have for some time past

egations which they have for some time past coupied. At the same time, they are making eparations for an overwhelming display of nilitary force in Lombardy and on the froner. The ports evacuated are immediately re-coupled by Papal Swiss regiments. Bologna

ustrians." Prussia.—Letters say that the relations be ween France and Prussia are becoming closer, here being talk of but two policies—that of france, Russia, and Prussia, against England and Austria; such talk, however, is of little

It is also said that a new treaty of commerce is settled between Russia and Prussia, with a view to international railway communication. Private statements say that Prussia agrees with France and Russia in requiring that the Austrians shall evacuate the Danubian Principalities and the English fleet leave the Black

Russia .- By a letter from Vienna in the Cologne Gazette, we learn something about the diplomatic correspondence which resulted from the intention of Russia to erect new fortifications on the Finnish coast in the Bothnian Gulf. We are told that this matter has come to an amicable understanding, as far as the relations of the French Government to Russia are concerned; but the British Government, it is said, still maintains that in these fortifications there is an nvasion of the articles of the treaty of peace, by which the erection of fortifications on the Aland Islands is interdicted. Count Morny is represented as having declared to Prince Gort-schakoff, in reply to a direct question, that France had no objection to the erection of the proposed fortifications.

MOUNT VERNON BANK .- Boston, Nov. 18 .-The bills of the Mount Vernon Bank, Providence, are selling here at fifty cents on the dollar.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. AS FAR AS ELECTED.

THE SENATE-(Sixty-two members.) Term crpites.

ALABAMA. Albert G. BrownC. Clay, jr. - 1859 Michigan MICHIGAN.
A Republican Charles E. Stuart arkansas. n K. Sebastian - 1859 1861 A Democrat CONNECTICUT. 1863 NEW HAMPSHIRE. A Republican -William H. Seward NEW JERSE A Democrat --William Wright --Benjamin F. Wade George E. Pugh -John B. Thompson John J. Crittenden A Democrat John Bell Judah P. Benjamin John Slidell Thomas J. Rusk -A Republican - William P. Fessen - 1863 VERMONT. n 1859 Solomon Foot -- 1863 - 1859 A Democrat R. M. T. Hunter-wisconsi MARTLAND.
Anthony Kennedy
James A. Pearce - 1963 WISCONSIN. - 1961 A Republican -Charles Durkee -- 1963 RECAPITULATION BY FIGURES.

Democrats, (in Roman) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 24

Vacancies and doubtful - - - - - - - 2 THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Two hundred and thirty-four members.

ARKANSAS. 1. A. B. Greenwood.* 2. Ed. A. Warren. DELAWARE.

1. William G. Whiteley. FLORIDA. 1. George S. Hawkins.

ILLINOIS. 1. E. B. Washburn.*† 6. Thos. L. Harris.* 2. J. E. Farnsworth. 7. Jas. C. Allen.* 3. Owen Lovejoy.† 8. Robert Smith. 4. William Kellogg.† 9. S. S. Marshall.* 5. Isaac N. Morris. INDIANA. 1. James Lockhart. 7. John G. Davis.

 James Hughes.
 James B. Foley. 9. Schuyler Colfax.* 10. Sam. Brenton.*† 5. David Kilgore. † 11. John U. Pettit.* 6. James M. Grigg. IOWA. 1. Sam. R. Curtis.† 2. Timothy Davis.† MAINE. 1. John M. Wood.*† 4. F. H. Morse.† 2. Chas. J. Gitman.† 5. I. Washburn, jr.* 3. N. Abbott.† 6. S. C. Foster.

MASSACHUSETTS. Robert B. Hall.*† 7. N. P. Banks.*† 2. Jas. Buffinton.*† 8. C. L. Knapp.* 9. Eli Thayer.† 3. W. S. Damrell.*+ 4. L. B. Comins. * † 10. C. C. Chaffee. * † 5. A. Burlingame.* 11. Henry L. Dawes. 6. Timothy Davis.*† MICHIGAN.

1. W. A. Howard.*† 3. D. Walbridge.*† 2. Henry Waldron.*† 4. D. C. Leach. 1. F. P. Blair, jr.† 5. S. H. Woodson 6. John S. Phelps. 2. — Anderson ‡ 3. Jas. S. Green. 7. Sam. Carnthers 4. - Craig.t NEW JERSEY.

1. I. D. Clawson.*† 4. John Huyler. 2. G. R. Robbins,*† 3. G. B. Adrian,

NEW YORK. 1. John A. Searing. 18. C. B. Cochrane. 2. George Taylor. 19. Oliver A. Morse. 3. Dan. E. Sickles. 21. H. Bennett.*† 4. John Kelly.* 5. Wm. B. Maclay. 22. H. C. Goodwin. 6. John Cochrane. 23. Chas. B. Hoard. 7. Elijah Ward. 24. A. P. Granger.* 25. Ed. B. Morgan. 9. John B. Haskin 26. E. B. Pottle.† 10. A. L. Murray.*† 27. J. M. Parker.* 11. Wm. F. Russell 28. Wm. H. Kelsev. 2. John Thompson,† 29. S. G. Andrews. 30. J. W. Sherman. 31. S. M. Burroughs. 14. Erastus Corning. 15 Edward Dodd.* 16. Geo. W. Palmer. 33. R. E. Fenton. 17. F. E. Spinner.*† 1. G. H. Pendleton. 11. V. B. Horton.*† 2. W. S. Grovesbeck. 12. Samuel S. Cox.

13. John Sherman.*

14. Philemon Bliss.

16. O. B. Thompson. 5. Richard Mott. * J. R. Cockerel. 17. Wm. Lawrence. 7. Aaron Harlan.*+ 18. Benj. Leiter.*† 8. Benj. Stanton.*†
9. — Hall. 19. Edward Wade.* 20. J. R. Giddings.* 21. J. A. Bingham.* PENNSYLVANIA. 1. T. B. Florence.* 2. Ed. J. Morris, t 15. Alison White. 16. John J. Abel. 3. James Landy. . H. M. Phillips. 17. Wilson Reilly. 5. Owen Jones. 6. John Hickman.* 19. John Covode.*+ 20. Wm. Montgomery 7. Henry Chapman. ... a Ritchie.* 9. A. E. Robert *+ 22. S. A. Purviance. U. Kunkel.*† 23. Wm. Stewart.† 11. Wm. L. Dewart. 24. J. L. Gillig. 25. John Dick, *+

3. L. D. Campbell *+

4. M. H. Nichols. * i

12. J. C. Montgomery. 13. Wm. H. Dimmick. SOUTH CAROLINA. I. John McQueen.* 4. P. S. Brooks,* 2. Wm. P. Mills. 5. James L. Orr.* 3. L. M. Keitt.* 6. Wm. W. Boyce. VERMONT. 1. E. P. Walton + 3. H. E. Royce. 2. J. S. Morrill.*† WISCONSIN. 1. John F. Potter. † 3. C. Billinghurst.* 2. C.C. Washburn.*† * Members of the present Congress. Buchaneers · · · · 62 † Republicans · · · 35 t Know Nothings - . . 3

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TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS. A GENTLEMAN in the prime of life, nearly twenty years of which have found him associated with the newspaper press, in every department of which he has had experience, wants to become connected with a Republican Journal, either as sole or joint editor and proprietor. He refers to the Editor of the Era, whom respondents will please rddress.

MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, November 25, 1856.

Flour, Howard Street - - \$6.621@ 0.00 Flour, City Mills 6.624 @ 0.00 Rye Flour 5.00 @ 4.75 Corn Meal 3.00 @ Wheat, white - - - -· · 1.42 @ 1.46 1.40 @ 58 @ 62 @ Corn, white - - - - - -Rye, Virginia Oats, Pennsylvania Clover Seed Timothy Seed - - - - 3.00 (a 3.50 Hay, Timothy -Bacon, Shoulders - - - -Bacon, Sides Bacca, Hams . . . Pork, Mess - - -Pork, Prime -17.50 200.00 15.00 216.00 13½ 13¾ Lard, in barrels . . 13 Lard, in kegs · · · · Wool, Unwashed · · 26 Wool, Washed - - -Wool, Pulled - - -Wool, Fleece, common - - -50 @ 50 @ 14 @ 20 @ 10] @ 9] @ 15 @ Wool, Fleece, fine - - -Wool, Choice Merino . . . Butter, Western, in kegs . . Coffee, Java · · · · ·

NEW YORK MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, November 25, 1856. Flour, State brands - - - \$6.10 @ 6.30 Flour, State brands, extra - 6.30 @ 6.70 Flour, Western - - - 6.60 (a 6.80 Flour, Southern - - - 7.00 @ 8.00 Rye Flour - - - - 3.50 @ 5.00 Corn Meal - - - - 3.37 @ 0.00 Wheat, white - - - - 1.61 @ 1.70 Wheat, red · 1.35 @ 1.57 Corn, white 73 @ 72 @ 89 @ 47 @ Corn, yellow · · · Timothy Seed · 3.00 @ 3.25 65 **@** Hay Hops Bacon, Sides - -Bacon, Hams - - -Pork, Mess · 17.62 @17.87 Pork. Prime . . . - 17.00 @17.12 Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs . . 16 @ 20 @ Butter, State - - -Coffee, Java . . Wool, Unwashed Wool, Washed - -Wool, Pulled . . . Wool, Fleece, common -Wool, Fleece, fine - -00 52 Iron, Scotch, Pig - . . - 1.16 @ 0.00 - 80 @ 00 Lime, Rockland . . Lime, common

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T. S. Arthur writes for the Saturday Evening Pos. THE WITHERED HEART. See Prospectus

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1857. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Established August 4th, 1821.

HE Publishers of this old and firmly-established paper take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to ir programme for the coming year. Surfeited with ilities, the claims of literature will be more than evec preciated by the reading world. We have therefore percention by the reading world. We have therefore a fiready made arrangements with the following brilliant ist of writers:
WILLIAM HOWITT, (of England.) ALICE CAREY, F. S. ARTHUR, Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, AUGUSTINE, DUGANNE, Mrs. M. A. DENISON, the author of "Zil-ah." &c. th," &c. We design commencing, in the first number in January

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An original Novelet, written expressly for the Post, by T. S. Arthur. Lighthouse Island. An original Novelet, by the anthor of "My Confession,"
"Zillah, or the Child Medium," &c. The Quaker's Protege.

An Original Novelet, by Mrs. M. A. Denison, author of "Mark, the Sexton," "Home Pictures," &c.

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